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REMARKS

There are no amendments present in this reply. Accordingly, claims 1-19 remain present in this application. Applicants would like to thank Examiner Tuan To for the courtesies extended to Applicants' attorney, Kevin Grzelak, during a brief telephonic interview conducted on March 1, 2006. During the interview, the Ribak reference and the pending claims were discussed, and Applicants' attorney noted that the Examiner's characterization of Ribak disclosing an identifier for identifying the personalized context information, which is the screen showing the identification of person who calling in (Ribak FIG. 5, 130), does not analyze the received information and identify the type of information related to a person as personal context information as recited in Applicants' claims. There was no agreement reached during the interview, but the Examiner requested that Applicants repeat their arguments in this response, which are found below. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of the present application.

In the Office Action, claims 1-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being anticipated by Ribak (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0085043 A1). The Examiner stated that Ribak discloses a context-responsive display system and method that includes an identifier for identifying the personalized context information which is the screen showing the identification of person who calling in (Ribak, FIG. 5, 130). For the reasons discussed during the above-mentioned interview, which are repeated below, Applicants submit that Ribak does not teach each and every feature of Applicants' claims.

The Ribak patent publication discloses a context-responsive display system for displaying graphic user interface elements to provide information to the driver of a vehicle. The Ribak display system includes an in-vehicle display 10 and a processor 30 for displaying vehicle-function monitors 40. The items of information shown on the display are set according to driver preferences (see paragraph 77). The appearance of the display, as well as settings, may be set according to specific driver preferences stored in memory of processor 30 (see paragraph 86). The personal preferences may be input by a driver via setup-screens on display 10, or other methods such as input from a PDA or an MP3 player by an infrared link,

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according to some examples (see paragraph 87). While driver preferences are input to processor 30 for use in the display system, the Ribak display system simply does not analyze received information and identify the type of information related to a person as personal context information.

In contrast, Applicants' claimed invention, as recited in claim 1, is directed to a system for providing personalized context information for use with onboard vehicle devices. The system includes an input for accessing and receiving context information and an identifier for analyzing the received information and identifying the type of information related to a person as personal context information. The system also includes a data storage device having memory for storing the personal context information and an interface for communicating the data storage device with a plurality of onboard vehicle devices. The system further includes an agent for downloading personal context information to one or more of the vehicle devices. Applicants' claim 9 recites a method of providing personalized context information for use with onboard vehicle devices which similarly includes the step of analyzing the monitored information and identifying the type of information related to a person as personal context information.

In order to anticipate a claim, the reference must teach each and every limitation of the claim. Nowhere does Ribak disclose a system or a method of providing personal context information that employs an input, an identifier, a data storage device, an interface and an agent, as claimed. In particular, Ribak fails to disclose an identifier for analyzing the received information and identifying the type of information related to a person as personal context information. Similarly, Ribak fails to disclose the step of analyzing the monitored information and identifying the type of information related to a person as personal context information.

In contrast to Applicants' claimed invention, Ribak simply stores personal preferences that are learned or input into memory in the processor 30 and makes the personal preference information available. This is completely different from the claimed invention, which analyzes information and identifies the type of information related to a person as personal context information.

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Accordingly, claims 1-16 are not anticipated by Ribak, and the rejection of claims 1-16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) should therefore be withdrawn, which action is respectfully solicited.

Additionally, Applicants submit that claims 10 and 17 recite storing the identified personal context information comprises storing an address pointer in memory indicative of the source of the personal context information, which, the Examiner states is inherently disclosed by Ribak. Applicants submit that the features recited in claims 10 and 17 are not inherently disclosed in Ribak, because Ribak does not teach or even suggest the use of an address pointer in memory to store the information. Instead, the input information in Ribak is stored directly in the memory of processor 30.

By way of the foregoing discussion, Applicants have demonstrated that the claims are not anticipated by Ribak, and the rejection of claims 1-16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) should therefore be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks and amendments, it is submitted that claims 1-19 define patentable subject matter and are in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully solicited. If the Examiner has any questions regarding the patentability of any of the claims, the Examiner is encouraged to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney at the Examiner's convenience.

Respectfully submitted,



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